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for the Country, is published every Saturday morning,  
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# THE TRIBUNE.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, April, 1843. J. & H. G. Lang-  
ley, 236 Broadway.

A very fair portrait of O. A. BROWNSON faces the  
title-page of this number of the Democratic, and  
is the most marked production in its columns. It  
is mainly an attempt to prove, from the result of  
the Election of 1840, that all the prevalent demo-  
cratic notions of the infallibility of the People are  
unfounded, that popular suffrage and popular vir-  
tue and intelligence are poor guarantees for the  
blessings of freedom and good government, and  
that the only true ground for a statesman is the  
conservative ground of carrying the race forward  
through existing institutions. Mr. Brownson ac-  
knowledges that he once fought for precisely the  
opposite doctrine, and says that his eyes were  
effectually opened by the late Election. We copy  
the following passage, which concludes his very  
able article—since it expresses his present convic-  
tions on the important subject of which it treats:

It has been said, that mankind are always di-  
vided into two parties, one of which may be called  
the Stationary Party, the other the Movement Party,  
or party of Progress. Perhaps it is so; if so, all  
of us who have any just conception of our man-  
hood, and of our duty to our fellow-men, must ar-  
range ourselves on the side of the Movement. But  
the Movement itself is divided into two sections—  
one the radical section, seeking progress by de-  
struction; the other the conservative section, seek-  
ing progress through and in obedience to existing  
institutions. Without asking whether the rule ap-  
plies beyond our own country, we contend that the  
conservative section is the only one that a wise man  
can call his own. In youth we feel differently. We  
find evil around us; we cannot make a single free  
move without chains; we cannot make a single free  
movement without chains; we feel then that we can  
advance religion only by destroying the Church;  
leaving only by breaking down the Universities;  
and freedom only by abolishing the State. Well,  
this is one method of progress; but we ask, has it  
ever been known to be successful? Suppose that we  
succeeded in demolishing the old edifice, in sweep-  
ing away all that the human race has been accu-  
mulating for the last six thousand years, what have  
we gained? Why, we are back where we were six  
thousand years ago; and without any assurance  
that the human race will not re-assume its old  
course and rebuild what we have destroyed.

As we grow older, sadder, and wiser, and pass  
from Idealism to Realism, we change all this, and  
learn that the only true way of carrying the race  
forward is through its existing institutions. We  
plant ourselves, if on the sad, still on the firm real-  
ity of things, and content ourselves with gaining  
what can be gained with the means at our disposal.  
We seek to advance religion through the Church;  
and in obedience to the Church; law and social  
well-being through and in adopting this last  
State. Let it not be said that the Movement and  
the Stationary Party are not such things. No such  
things. We do not thus forget the dreams of  
youth. It is because we remember those dreams, be-  
cause we know that the human race has become firm  
and settled, and because we would realize what we  
dared dream, when we first looked forth on the face  
of humanity, that we cease to exclaim "Liberty  
against Order," and substitute the practical for-  
mula, "LIBERTY ONLY IN AND THROUGH ORDER."

The love of liberty loses none of its intensity. In  
the true manly heart it burns deeper and clearer  
with age, but it burns to enlighten and to warm,  
not to consume.

Here is the practical lesson we have sought to  
unfold. While we accept the end our democratic  
friends seek, while we feel our lot is bound up with  
theirs, we have wished to impress upon their minds  
that we are to gain that end only through fixed  
and established order; not against authority, but  
by and in obedience to authority, and an authority  
competent to ordain and to guarantee it. Liberty  
without the guarantees of Authority, would be the  
worst of tyrannies.

The Editor disclaims Mr. Brownson's views  
—expresses his regret that he should have suffered  
defeat so to disarm him, and replies at some  
length to a few of the points maintained by his  
correspondent. Mr. O'Sullivan also continues the  
discussion with Mr. Cheever on the Expediency of  
abolishing Capital Punishment. The leading arti-  
cle in the number is on 'Oregon.' Hawthorne  
contributes a capital article, entitled 'The Process-  
ion of Life,' in which, after summing by the  
sound of the trumpet the people of the whole  
Earth, and classing them according to their intrin-  
sic worth, he gives us this solemn portrait of the  
Chief Marshal of this great Procession:

Hark! That world-wide swell of solemn music,  
with the clang of a mighty bell breaking forth  
through its regulated uproar, announces his ap-  
proach. He comes; a severe, sedate, immovable,  
dark rider, waving his truncheon of universal sway,  
as he passes along the lengthened line, on the Pale  
Horse of the Revelations. It is Death! Who else  
could assume the guidance of a procession that  
comprehends all humanity? And if some among  
these many millions, should deem themselves  
classified as Death, yet let them take to their hearts  
the comfortable truth, that Death levels us all into  
one great brotherhood, and that another state of being  
greatly better, and more glorious, is waiting for us  
to great rectify the wrong of this. Then breathe  
with the earth's waiting wind, then band  
of melancholy music, made up of every sigh that  
the human heart, unsatisfied, has uttered! There  
is yet triumph in thy tones. And now we move!

'Sir Astley Cooper,' 'Royal Authors,' 'Indian  
Biography,' &c. are the subjects of the remaining  
literary articles, and the number contains its usual  
amount of financial heresy. The literary notices  
are full and spirited, and the Poetry is decidedly  
good.

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER for March has been  
republished by Joseph Mason. It contains  
several articles of decided religious interest, and  
spirited notices of new publications.

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.  
OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.  
VOL. II. NO. 302. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1843. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. WHOLE NO. 615.

This is an excellent and interesting number. Its  
leading paper is an extended review of BURNET'S  
History of the English Reformation, especially  
with reference to the overthrow of the Roman  
supremacy. The writer aims incidentally to show  
that doctrines recently advocated and proclaimed  
by portions of the Protestant Episcopal Church  
are identical with those then opposed and success-  
fully resisted by the Great Reformers. Burnet's  
work and Goode's 'Rule of Faith' both recently  
published in this country, are regarded as the  
ablest answers to the 'Tracts for the Times' and the  
other publications of the Oxford Theologians. The  
article is written with strength and ability. It is  
followed by a spirited and able attempt to refute  
some of the principal doctrines of Dr. Taylor of  
Yale College, as set forth in his 'Address to the  
Clergy.' 'The Life and Times of John Huss' fur-  
nish the theme for the third article which is mainly  
abridged from a French periodical. 'The Rule of  
Faith' is the title of another able article upon Ox-  
ford Theology. 'The Policy of the Methodist  
Episcopal Church' is next explained and vindicated  
from objections in a spirited article, and this is  
followed by a review of STEPHENS'S 'Incidents of  
Travel in Yucatan,' in which the nature and im-  
portance of his discoveries are well set forth and  
a high tribute is paid to the energy and perse-  
verance with which his explorations were carried  
forward. A review of Dr. OLIN'S 'Travels in  
Egypt, Arabia Petrea and the Holy Land,' not yet  
issued, we believe, but in the press of the  
Harpers, concludes the number.

THE AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY, April, 1843. New-  
York: 236 Broadway.

This excellent quarterly Magazine has strong  
claims upon the class of readers to which it is  
specially addressed. It is able, dignified and dis-  
tinguished, not less by the variety, within its pro-  
per sphere, of the communications which enrich its  
pages than by the learning and talent by which they  
are marked. The leading paper in the present  
number is an elaborate dissertation on the 'Char-  
acter and Theology of the Early Romans,' and this  
is followed by articles upon Edwards's Doctrine of  
the Will, Baptism by Dr. Beecher, the Divine De-  
crees, Publications of the American Tract Society,  
&c. The Life of Wesley is made the subject of a  
good review, and the Moral and Literary Influence  
of Novels is discussed with candor and ability. The  
critical notices are very full and copious and em-  
brace literary works of general interest as well as  
those of a religious character.

THE CRIMINAL HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.  
By EUGENE REGNAULT. J. S. Redfield, Clifton Hall.  
This book seems to be a careful and diligent  
collection of all the outrages perpetrated by the  
British Government on the lives of those who have  
stood in the way of its ambition: the catalogue is  
certainly most formidable and calculated to im-  
press the reader with a thorough detestation of  
cruelty even when shielded by authority and in-  
dicted by absolute power. Whether it leaves a pro-  
per and true impression of English character may  
well be doubted; but it exhibits at least one side  
of the picture with ability and in colors of startling  
vividness. The work is now first translated from  
the French by an American.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. SAMUEL MUNSON, AND THE REV.  
HENRY LYMAN, late Missionaries to the Eastern Archi-  
pelago. By the Rev. William Thompson. New-York:  
D. Appleton & Co.

Information concerning the Eastern countries in  
Asia is now become indispensable to all classes of  
citizens; and this volume, in connection with  
Phillips's 'Life of Milos,' will supply much of that  
knowledge which is needed by Merchants, Marine-  
ers, and the friends of Christian Missions. It con-  
tains a full account of the exploring tour made by  
Messrs. Munson and Lyman, before those Mission-  
aries were murdered. The volume contains one  
hundred and ninety-six pages for twelve cents and  
a half. For sale at this office.

THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED  
STATES, by JOHN FROST OF PHILADELPHIA, has been  
published in twenty monthly parts by Saxton &  
Miles, 205 Broadway. The first number has just  
been issued. It is printed on large type and  
abounds in illustrations.

JUST PUBLISHED.  
THE THIRD EDITION OF DOCTOR LARDNER'S COM-  
PLETE COURSE OF LECTURES delivered in the City  
of New-York. The subjects embraced in the Lectures are:  
Electricity—The Sun—Galvanism—The Fixed Stars—  
Magnetic Needle—Latitude and Longitude—Bleaching—  
Tanning—Popular Fallacies—Light—Falling Stars—Tempo-  
rary Stars—Historical Sketch of Astronomy—Dew—Sci-  
ence aided by Art—Scientific Discoveries—Sound—Vibrations—  
the Retina; Voltaic Battery—Steam Engines of Great Bri-  
tain and America.

This edition is introduced by a SKETCH OF THE  
PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE, by THOMAS  
THOMSON, M. D., F. R. S. L. & E., &c. &c. Regius Pro-  
fessor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. This  
splendid work, which is elegantly written as it is  
splendidly arranged, embraces the following subjects: In-  
DUCTORY REMARKS—MATHEMATICS—ARITHMETIC, Geome-  
try, Algebra—OBSERVATION and Experiment—Mechanics  
—Astronomy—Optics—Hydrostatics &c.—Electricity—Mag-  
netic Needle—Latitude and Longitude—Bleaching—Tan-  
ning—Popular Fallacies—Light—Falling Stars—Tempo-  
rary Stars—Historical Sketch of Astronomy—Dew—Sci-  
ence aided by Art—Scientific Discoveries—Sound—Vibrations—  
the Retina; Voltaic Battery—Steam Engines of Great Bri-  
tain and America. Price for the whole, including Lard-  
ner's Lectures, 35 cents per single copy. Postmasters and  
others will receive five copies for \$1.

Latest Works published and for sale at The  
Tribune Office, wholesale and retail.

ALISON'S HISTORY, No. 6. Price \$2.50  
HECTOR O'HALLORAN, No. 11. Price 25  
ENGLAND'S ADVA. OR GEOGRAPHY, No. 3. Price 25  
MARTIN COWLEY, No. 3. Price 25  
FERDINAND COUNT FATOM (By Smollett), No. 25  
ROCKY MOUNTAINS, No. 1, (Astoria, by Irving), No. 25  
MACKENZIE'S DEFENCE, No. 121  
ST. ROMAN'S WELL, (Scott's), No. 25  
THEIR REVOLUTION, No. 15. Price 25  
STARK'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, No. 3. Price 25  
THE GIPSEY OF THE HIGHLANDS, No. 121  
LADIES' COMPANION, April, 1843. Price 25  
SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, March, 1843. Price 25  
ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE, No. 3. Price 25  
LADY'S COMPANION, April, 1843. Price 25  
COLEMAN'S AMERICAN IN EGYPT, No. 4. Price 25  
FANNY DALE, or The First Year after Marriage, No. 121  
THE BOOK OF THE NAVY, No. 3. Price 25  
DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, No. 3. Price 25  
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. STATES, No. 1  
BRANDS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, No. 1. Price 25  
CRIMINAL HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH GOV-  
ERNMENT, No. 1. Price 25

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**Social Science.**  
[From the Friends of Association.]  
**Progress of Association.**

The progress and the prospects of the cause of  
Association are indeed cheering—everywhere it is  
awakening the attention of enlightened and sincere  
minds, and practically and theoretically it is ad-  
vancing with great rapidity. In Europe the Clergy  
are beginning to perceive that the doctrine of  
Association is the great and true lever of social  
regeneration, and to give it their earnest advocacy.  
In this country it is already espoused and warmly  
advocated by many able men, several of them dis-  
tinguished Clergymen, in various sections. The  
American people, too, are generally becoming ac-  
quainted with the system in general outlines, and  
are showing their heartfelt approval in practice.  
In addition to the small Associations now forming  
and in operation, which we have before noticed,  
we learn within a few days of the organization of  
several others in different places—some of them  
taking immediate practical steps—one in Pitts-  
burgh, Pa. called the EXCHANGE COMPANY, an-  
other in Watertown, N. Y. called the JEFFERSON  
COUNTY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, another in  
Poughkeepsie called SOCIETY OF SOCIAL REFORM  
AND HUMAN PROGRESS, and others in Troy, Schen-  
ectady and other places. By private correspond-  
ence we also understand that there is great interest  
felt in Albany, and that in addition to the number  
in that City who have joined the Sylvania Associa-  
tion of this City, there are about forty families ready  
to subscribe \$40,000 to the NORTH AMERICAN  
PHALANX, and become members. The progress  
is truly animating, and the prospect glorious. Soon  
the great era of social harmony and human hap-  
piness will burst in all its splendor upon an aston-  
ishing world!

[We hope that our friends will keep us apprised  
of all practical movements, and formation of Soci-  
eties, by sending printed proceedings to A. Bris-  
bane, or O. Macdaniel, Cor. Secretary of the Four-  
ier Association of the City of New-York.]

In the last number of the London Phalanx we  
find the following "sign" of progress in England:  
To the Editor of the London Phalanx:  
Sir—Whilst there is that in the London Phalanx  
which I do not altogether understand, and that  
also which I would not care to defend, there is  
much in it which ought to be inestimable to the  
eye of every philanthropist, and of every one who  
trembles and mourns for his country, or who at all  
looks forward with hope to the future. No one  
who has ever reflected upon the hopeless, useless  
struggles of the empirics, economists, and others,  
who have speculated on the reformation of the Po-  
litical and through that of the Social system, but  
must thankfully hail a theory so practicable and  
safe, so considerate of the interests of the whole,  
will attend to the earnest welfare of each; so  
independent in its workings of the machine of  
national government, so conservative of all that  
is valuable in human society, and so admirable as  
an instrument for recovering the lower surface of  
that society from its desperate profligacy and mis-  
ery. For this last object something ought to be  
done, and something must be done. The sugges-  
tions of humanity present this if we would relieve  
from misery; the dictates of common expediency  
enforce it as we would avoid the outbreaks of mad-  
ness; and the dictates of the high commands  
of Christianity urge it as we would free ourselves  
from the judgements of Heaven: SOMETHING  
must be done.

I believe that something will be done, and that  
it will be found in the universal unity, spiritual  
and material, given form to by Phalansterianism.  
But I am not going to write either a defence or  
panegyric of Fourier's theory; time will test it,  
and I believe through God's mercy it will not be  
found wanting, and that having something more  
to be given.

I am a Clergyman of the Anglican Church and  
an earnest believer in her Catholicity and Apo-  
stolic character, but I do not believe that, even  
if developed to the utmost, she could do every-  
thing. I thus hail Phalansterianism as a mighty  
instrument for enabling her to dispense spiri-  
tual life among men; there is a spiritual and uni-  
versal unity in the Church Catholic; there is a  
body for this soul in the megacomb of a Phalanx  
as well as in the megacomb of a man.

I am a simple, sincere believer in the Bible; I  
accept all its statements with a deep conviction of  
their value; but it has taught me to believe in a  
God who is Love, and who has shown the propri-  
ety of this His essential appellation, by the mighty  
mystery of the gift of His Son for man. It has  
taught me to believe in what Mr. Crewe justly calls  
the "one remedy for all the evils that justly  
have brought into the world, the blood of the Lamb of  
God." On these very grounds, then, I would pre-  
sent against the degrading views of human nature  
which he takes. Christ has redeemed man, and  
has given him free access to the grace which  
cleanses from all sin. The very earth itself is  
sanctified, for he has walked thereon; and how  
much more then shall not every grain of love for  
God or man, every whisper of hope, every glance  
of faith into the mystery of God's mercies (viz:  
his providential and spiritual kingdom.) claim  
their source in that river of life which proceedeth  
from the throne of God and of the Lamb. We  
are individuals, but He hath told us that through  
Him we are members of a universal family, and  
hath bid us approach God as "One Father," and  
hath given us seals and bonds of unity, which not  
Satan himself can break through. His sacramental  
types of our relation to the visible and invisible  
world, Christ has come down from Heaven;  
nothing, therefore, need be despaired of where  
man's best interests are concerned: in Christ we  
have unity with God; in Christ we have unity  
with man; the will of God may not become our  
will; it is true, and therefore dignity may and does  
arise, but if we only claim our rightful position  
in Christ, all things are possible. "He that hath  
spared not his Son, but delivered Him up for us  
all, how shall He not with Him also freely give  
us all things?" And we may ask this question  
boldly, not merely on the authority of the Apostle,  
but with reference to things unseen save by faith,  
but also as respects the carrying out the noble  
views of Fourier, which, whether he was essentially  
of the fact or not, are primarily and essentially  
based on the everlasting rock of our presence with  
a deified Humanity in the person of Christ, and of  
our restoration to the family of God by Him.

If wise and good men have hoped for even a  
possible relief from the evils which infest Society  
in the practicality of Plato's Republic, with its  
iron discipline and its stern checks to progress,  
provided it were connected with Christianity and  
connected with what may not be said of a system  
connected with what is universal and eternal as  
well as individual, and which, while giving their  
rightful position to the representatives of our uni-  
versal head, enables them to act with effect in  
their proper sphere, by removing the motive for  
avarice and oppression, which prompt so much  
evil, and by destroying the selfish isolation of men,  
and, above all, by bringing men to such a condition  
as to feel that it is their best interest as well as  
highest privilege, to seek truth and goodness for  
their own sake. I remain, yours, &c.  
A YORKSHIRE CLERGYMAN.

[This true sound from the voice of a Shepherd  
of Christ's own Flock is music to our soul.—Ed.  
London Phalanx.]

**THE SOMBERS CASE.**  
Just Published, and for sale at The Tribune  
Office.

DEFENCE OF ALEXANDER SIDDELL MACKEN-  
ZIE, Commander of the U. S. brig Somers, before the  
Court Martial held at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. By Geo.  
Giffen. Ed. Published in a neat Pamphlet with large  
type. Price 125 cents.

ALSO,  
A Pamphlet containing the entire Proceedings of the  
Court of Inquiry, the Testimony, the Documents and Nar-  
ratives, the Greek Programme of Spencer, and interior  
views of the Somers, &c. &c. Price 125 cents.

**Health, Quiet and Comfort.**—The Gra-  
ham House, 85 Barclay-st., New-York, offers advantages  
to Strangers staying a few days or weeks in the city,  
as are rarely offered. It is elegantly located on a clean  
and airy street, very near the business part of the city, and in  
the immediate vicinity of the principal theatres, churches,  
and public buildings. Its apartments are convenient and  
well furnished, and its table is supplied with the best  
provisions, including entirely Animal Food and Stimulants  
of all kinds. Charges moderate, and every effort made to  
render the Boarders comfortable. Shower Baths free. Re-  
member 85 Barclay-st.

**Hair.**—A. C. BARRY, Artist in Hair,  
from London.—The importance which all ages have to the  
head of hair is a clear index of the value set upon personal  
appearance, and the care which is taken to preserve it.  
Nature deprives the hair of its natural elasticity, and it is  
restored, in order, by artificial means, to supply the deficiency.  
Hence have been those various and expensive methods of  
Nature deprives the hair of its natural elasticity, and it is  
restored, in order, by artificial means, to supply the deficiency.  
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Nature deprives the hair of its natural elasticity, and it is  
restored, in order, by artificial means, to supply the deficiency.

**WANTED—Families supplied gratis**  
at 56 East Broadway, with the best servants in the  
city. m27 3r

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first**  
rate Miller, to trim and make Ladies Caps. One  
that can make well will receive constant em-  
ployment and good wages. Apply to Miss Keane, m28 4r

**WANTED—Situations by three neat in-**  
struction girls for bookwork, washing, &c. City  
references given. Apply at 101 Nassau-st. m30 3r

**WANTED—A situation by two re-**  
spectable women, one as good cook, washer and  
ironer—the other as first rate laundress or chambermaid,  
to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Good city  
references given. Inquire at No. 124 Mulberry-st. m30 3r

**BOARD WANTED—By three young**  
Men, in a respectable house, located somewhere be-  
low Chambers-street. Terms must be moderate. Address  
"Extra," box 515 Park Post Office. References exchanged.  
m30 2r

**BOARD—A gentleman and his wife and**  
one or two single gentlemen can obtain board and  
pleasant rooms at 35 Bond-st. on moderate terms. m30 3r

**BOARD—A family or a few single**  
gentlemen of good morals, can have board and spa-  
cious rooms at 131 Allen-st. between the 4th and 5th  
East Broadway. House and apartments unusually plea-  
sant and agreeable. m27 1r

**TEACHER WANTED—To take**  
charge of, or assist in, the classical department of the  
City Commercial School. Application to be made to the  
Principal, Mr. J. Allen, at 131 Allen-st. between the  
hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. This Institution will com-  
mence its Tenth Annual Session on the 1st of May ensu-  
ing. The pupils in the said department will be prepared for  
College, or for the study of Law, or for the study of  
any other branch of literature, or for the study of  
any other branch of science, or for the study of  
any other branch of art, or for the study of  
any other branch of profession, or for the study of  
any other branch of industry, or for the study of  
any other branch of commerce, or for the study of  
any other branch of agriculture, or for the study of  
any other branch of manufacturing, or for the study of  
any other branch of transportation, or for the study of  
any other branch of communication, or for the study of  
any other branch of information, or for the study of  
any other branch of knowledge, or for the study of  
any other branch of wisdom, or for the study of  
any other branch of power, or for the study of  
any other branch of glory, or for the study of  
any other branch of honor, or for the study of  
any other branch of wealth, or for the study of  
any other branch of pleasure, or for the study of  
any other branch of pain, or for the study of  
any other branch of life, or for the study of  
any other branch of death, or for the study of  
any other branch of resurrection, or for the study of  
any other branch of judgment, or for the study of  
any other branch of reward, or for the study of  
any other branch of punishment, or for the study of  
any other branch of glory, or for the study of  
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